

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VI. NO. 31. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1857. WHOLE NO. 291.

Business Directory.
NEWMARKET
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Hodge & Son, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,
Ad having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Susan Davis, our Shop has been removed to the new premises, and is now conveniently as hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware; Cast-iron Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1855. (14-47)

F. W. BATHURST,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (14-31)

T. BOTSFOORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door South of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. (43-1)

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business Newmarket, September 9, 1855. (14-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite the Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (14-10)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN STREET Newmarket. All Orders executed with Dispatch. Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. (14-50)

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
in his new premises, Situated Street, near the Catholic Church, where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 22, 1856. (14-17)

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitchurch, King and Eiel Guillelmyburg.

GOODS of all description sold on Commission, at the Auction Mart of the Subscriber, on the First Monday of every Month.

First Auction Sales attended in the above Townships.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. (14-3)

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, just off Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. (14-3)

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS, NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support he has received, since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Sales, Bureaux, Washstands, Bed-room Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.,

Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of OAK, KETCH WORK, punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A variety of Lutes, Plates, and Handles for sale. Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. (14-50)

Franklin House.
Corner of Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y. Proprietors.

E. YOUNGLOVE and G. E. L. JACKSON.
BOARD, \$1 PER DAY.

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, BLANK MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 10 per dozen, or 3d per 100.

Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

MILLINERY.
THE MISS VERNONS

HAVING opened a Millinery and Dress-making Establishment, nearly opposite the North of the Ladies.

Newmarket, May 23, 1857. (14-17)

Business Directory.
CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. (14-16)

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
S. H. A. O. N. (14-16)

A. BOUTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. (14-36)

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Office in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto. (14-36)

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER, Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. (14-36)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured Newmarket, 1855. (14-1)

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. (14-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. (14-15)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.,
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill), Newmarket. (14-26)

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street. (14-35)

J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe. Newmarket, July 31, 1855. (14-35)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th, 1855. (14-1)

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street. (14-17)

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &c.,
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. (14-36)

NOTICE!
THE subscriber begs to acquaint the inhabitants of this town and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

TAILORING TRADE,
Nearly opposite Dixon's Dry Goods Store, where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring his services in any of the branches of his business.

G. P. SMITH. (14-34)

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.

ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and superintended.

LAND and Town-plots surveyed, inspected and described. Magazines, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.

Real property bought and sold on Commission, and otherwise.

All orders and communications promptly attended to.

Personal application either at their office or at the residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.

A vacancy for an apprentice. A compass for sale.

OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.
December 4, 1856. (14-41)

PENTITENTIARY
Boot and Shoe Establishment,
51 Yonge Street, 4 doors above King Street

TORONTO.

JAMES B. CARRUTH,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail, at Low Prices. Country purveyors would find it to their advantage to give this establishment a call before selecting elsewhere.

Newmarket, Oct. 21, 1856. (14-50)

R. FLEMING,
Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.

CARRIAGES Trimmed, Topped, &c., in the New Style, and according to Order.

R. Fleming having concluded to locate himself permanently in this place, begs to solicit a share of public patronage, as it is his determination to give his customers, an article of the best quality and newest style, and at a moderate rate of charges.

Bulldog Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work. Newmarket, July 15, 1857. (14-24)

Just Received,
At the "New Era Office," a general assortment of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Jewelers, &c., together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, Pocket and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Newmarket, Aug. 11, 1857. (14-28)

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARBITRATOR &c., &c., SPANISH, Canada West. (14-51)

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe. Conveyancer, &c., &c.,
Brownsville, April, 1857. (14-14)

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICKLAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (14-14)

Dr. E. VERNON,
AURORA.
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gellie, Aurora, March 11, 1857. (14-6)

Ready Made Clothing!
THE undersigned keeps on hand a large quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING—For sale cheap.

MORRITZ ZELLER.
Newmarket, April 6, 1857. (14-10)

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET.
HAYING recently located in this place, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, such as

BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS, Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Trotting Buggies, &c.

Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner. (14-11)

SHOP, on MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office. Newmarket, April 15, 1857. (14-11)

DENTISTRY
Dr. R. MOORE,
SURGEON DENTIST

RESPECTFULLY informs all parties who may desire to avail themselves of his services, that he will be at

HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET.
The last Saturday in each Month, and remain till the following Monday morning.

For Extracting teeth, in 3d; for Filling teeth with silver or enamel, in 2d; and with gold, 2s. 6d. Strike while the iron is hot.

All operations in Mechanical Dentistry Warranted—and as cheap as the cheapest. (14-50)

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.

The Highest price paid for Farm Produce. Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c. (14-17)

Jas. McClure & Henry Croxon,
HOLLAND LANDING,
LICENSED Auctioneers for the Counties of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All Orders Punctually attended. (14-11)

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing, COLLINGWOOD.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. (14-22)

G. L. HUGHES,
SADDLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, AND HARNESS MAKER.
BROWNVILLE.

CONSTANTLY on hand Light and Heavy Harnesses, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings, Whips, &c., &c. Carriages Trimmed to order, on the shortest notice, and latest styles.

Brownsville, June 25th, 1857. (14-21)

New Cooperage.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that he has commenced the Coopering Business, on Timothy Street, behind Mr. Saxton's Jeweller Shop.

J. ARNOTT.
Newmarket, July 17, 1857. (14-24)

NEWMARKET HOTEL.
MORITZ ZELLER,
DEGS to acquaint the public of this Town and neighborhood, that he has leased the above premises for the purpose of carrying on the business of a

Hotel and Boarding House,
And hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Liberal supplied with the best Wines, Spirits and Malt Liqueurs.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
M. Z. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he will also carry on the

Tailoring and Clothing Business
In the above premises. Customers will be supplied with Cloth, upon the lowest terms, and may rest assured that Clothing will be got up in the best style.

Newmarket, Nov. 4, 1856. (14-10)

A CARD.
MR. H. M. BRAMBLE.

DEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he will be absent from town for a few days; and on his return, due notice of which will be given, he will be prepared to take Ambrosy and Mincepie Likenesses, as usual, in the latest style of the art.

Newmarket, July 22, 1857. (14-25)

To Builders and Persons Building.
THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of

WINDOW SASH & PANELED DOORS,
Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest reasonable prices. He is also prepared to execute, on description of Sash or Panel work on the shortest notice, or erect Buildings either by Contract or otherwise. Also, having a superior set of

JACKSCREWS,
Together with Tackles, Capstans, &c., for removing or raising Buildings, is prepared to take contracts for the same.

W. V. SOUTHAIR.
Newmarket, July 7, 1857. (14-23)

Poetry.
Written for the American Union.

Love's Memory.
BY ELEANOR A. MORRIS.

Forget—Though I have cast away
From my young heart its balm and stay,
Through the hour of saddest pain,
And now may call it back again,
Still doth a glory dwell with me,
The treasure of its memory.

Another has his lighted way,
And I will cherish him now;
Yet will I cherish him no more,
As the lone streamlet loves the star,
It shines within its tranquil breast,
A cold, but ever radiant guest.

Forget! O word so lightly said!
Though in my heart that love lay dead,
In the deep midnight of despair,
Its gentle hand found entrance there,
And dwells forevermore with me,
A never-dying memory.

Literature.
The Quaker's Corn Crib.

A man had been in the habit of stealing corn from his neighbor, who was a Quaker. Every night he would go softly to the crib and fill his bag with the ears which the good old Quaker's toil had placed there. Every morning the old gentleman observed a diminution of his corn pile. This was very annoying, and must be stopped, but how? Many a time would he say, "Take a gun, conceal yourself, wait till he comes, and fire." Others would have said, "Catch the villain, and have him sent to jail."

But the Quaker was not prepared to enter into any such severe measures. He wanted to punish the offender, and at the same time bring about his reformation, if possible. So he fixed a sort of trap close to the hole through which the man would thrust his arm in getting the corn.

The wicked neighbor proceeded on his unholy errand at the hour of midnight, with bag in hand. Unsuspectingly, he thrust his hand into the crib to seize an ear, when he found himself unable to withdraw it! In vain he tugged and pulled, and sweated, and alternately cried and cursed. His hand was fast, and every effort to release it only made it the more secure. After a time the tumult in his breast measurably subsided. He gave over his useless struggles, and began to look around him. As all silence and repose. Good men were sleeping comfortably in their beds, while he was compelled to keep a dreary, disgraceful watch through the remainder of that long and tedious night, his hand in constant pain from the pressure of the clamp which held it.

His tired limbs, compelled to sustain his weary body, would fain have sunk beneath him, and his heavy eyes would have closed in slumber, but to! there was no rest, no sleep for him. There he must stand and watch the progress of the night, at once desire and dread the return of morning. Morning came at last, and the Quaker looked out of his window, and found he had "caught the man."

What was to be done? Some would say "Go out and give him a good cow-hiding just as he stands, and then release him; that'll cure him." But not so said the Quaker. Such a course would have sent the man away embittered, and uttering curses of revenge. The good old man hurried on his clothes, and started at once to the relief and punishment of his prisoner.

"Good morning, friend," said he, as he came in speaking distance. "How does thee do?"

The poor culprit made no answer, but burst into tears.

"O fie!" said the Quaker, as he proceeded to release him. "I'm sorry that thee has got thy hand fast. Thee put it in the wrong place, or it would not have been so."

"The man looked crestfallen, and begging forgiveness, hastily turned to make his retreat. Stay! said his persecutor—for he was now becoming such to the offender, who could have received a blow much more better than that of the kind words that were falling from the Quaker's lips—"Stay, friend, thy bag is not filled. Thee needs corn, or thee would not have taken so much pains to get it." Come let us fill it."

(And the poor fellow was obliged to stand and hold the bag while the old man filled it, interspersing the exercises with the pleasant conversation imaginable—all of which were like eggs in the heart of his chastened and mortified victim.)

The bag was filled, the string tied, and the sufferer hoped soon to be out of the presence of his tormentor, but again his purpose was thwarted.

"Stay!" said the Quaker, as the man was about to hurry off, having muttered once more his apologies and thanks. "Stay! I tell thee, if thee dost not fill this bag with corn, thee must not think of going without breakfast. Come, Ruth is calling!"

This was almost unendurable! This was "heaping coals" with a vengeance! In vain the mortified neighbor begged to be excused; in vain he pleaded to be released from what would be to him a punishment ten times more severe than stripes and imprisonment. The Quaker was inexorable, and he was obliged to yield.

Breakfast over, "Now," said the old farmer, as he helped the victim to shoulder the bag. "It needs more corn, come in the day-time, and thee shall have it."

With what shame and remorse did that guilty man turn from the dwelling of the pious Quaker! Everybody is ready to say that he never again troubled the Quaker's corn crib. He sat at once reformed and reformed, and my informant tells me that he afterwards heard him relate, in an experience meeting, the substance of the story I have related, and he attributed his conversion, under God's blessing, to the course the Quaker had pursued to arrest him in his downward course.

The London Times says—"It is very manifest that the fashion of turning Roman Catholic is going out among the aristocrats. The stream is setting on towards Spurgeonism; it is said that the Duchess of Sutherland is on the eve of uniting herself with that cause under Mr. Spurgeon's leadership. She and the Duchess of Argyll have been in frequent attendance at his ministrations."

The Overflowing Cup.
A company of Southern ladies, were one day assembled in a ladies' parlor, when the conversation chanced to turn on the subject of earthly affection. Each had their story of peculiar trial and bereavement to relate, except one pale and looking woman, whose lusterless eye and dejected air showed that she was a prey to the deepest melancholy.

"Suddenly arousing herself, she said in a hollow voice, 'Not one of you know what trouble is!'"

"Will you please, Mrs. Gray," said the kind voice of a lady who well knew her story, "tell the ladies what you call trouble?"

"I will, if you desire it," she replied. "For I have seen it. My parents possessed a competence, and my girlhood was surrounded by all the comforts of life. I seldom knew an ungratified wish, and was always gay and light-hearted. I married at nineteen, and I loved more than all the world beside. Our home was retired, but the sunlight never fell on a lovelier one, or on a happier household. Years rolled on peacefully. Five children sat around our table, and a little curly head nestled in my bosom. One night about midnight, one of those fierce black storms came on, which are so common in our southern climate. For many hours the rain poured down incessantly. Morning dawned, but still the elements raved. The whole Savannah seemed afloat. The little stream near our dwelling became a raging torrent. Before we were aware of it, our house was surrounded by water. I managed with my baby to reach a little elevated spot, on which a few willow spreading trees were standing, whose dense foliage afforded some protection, while my husband and sons strove to save what they could of our property. At last a fearful surge swept away my husband, and he never rose again. Ladies—no one ever loved a husband more, but that was not trouble."

Presently my sons saw their danger, and the struggle for life became the only consideration. They were brave, loving boys, as ever blessed a mother's heart, and I watched their efforts to escape, with such agony, as only mothers can feel. They were so far off I could not speak to them, but I could see them closing nearer and nearer each other, as their little island grew smaller and smaller.

The sudden river raged around the huge trees; dead branches, upturned trunks, wrecks of houses, drowning cattle, masses of rubbish, all went floating past us. My boys waved their heads to me, and then pointed upward. I knew it was a farewell signal, and you, mothers, can imagine my anguish. I saw them all perish, and yet—that was not trouble."

I hugged my babe close to my heart, and when the waters rose to my feet, I climbed into the lower branches of the tree, and so kept retiring before it, until an All-powerful Hand stayed the waves, that they should should come no further. I was saved. All my worldly possessions were swept away; all my earthly hopes blighted;—yet that was not trouble."

My baby was all I had left on earth. I labored night and day to support him and myself, and sought to train him in the right way, but as he grew older, evil companions won him away from me. He ceased to care for his mother's counsel; he would sneer at her entreaties and agonizing prayers.

He left my humble roof that he might be unrestrained in the pursuit of evil, and at last, when heated by wine one night, he took the life of a fellow-being, and ended his own upon the scaffold. That was trouble."

My Heavenly Father had filled my cup of sorrow before; ladies, such as I hope this mercy will spare you from ever experiencing."

There was no dry eye among her listeners, and the warmest sympathy was expressed for the bereaved mother, whose sad history had taught them a useful lesson.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

My Wife Said it for Me.

One hot July afternoon, when the air scorched the lungs as it was breathed in, and no business was stirring to keep the brain from going to sleep, I lay and dozed quietly and slumberily in my room, which overlooked the streets. Presently there came voices. Two men appeared to be in a confab on my door-step. The windows were wide open, and the shutters were closed, and their voices came up to me with great clearness, so that I had no chance to be asleep. The tenor of their conversation was curious. One, it seemed, had found life cheery and pleasant and Fortune's wheel had revolved with the touch of his finger, turning all to gold. The other was at the foot of the hill, and gray-headed, as I afterwards discovered. Both were men past the middle age. Both were to all appearance, hearty and of long-lived stock. Each had gone his way through life, and a chance meeting had led them both to sit down on my door-step and cool off in the shade, and they fell into an earnest talk. Evidently schoolmates once, of two years, to compare notes. "Tell me, John," said the poorly clad of the two, "how you have come to get along so well and make money till you have got rich?" John's voice fell into a tender tone, as he answered, "I'll tell you; it was my wife who did it!"

"Your wife, John—how?" "Why, simply in this way," replied John. "One day, when I had been in business for four or five years, I wanted money badly, and didn't know where to raise a hundred dollars that I needed to pay a note falling due next day. I told my wife that night. She made no reply, but rose and went to a closet hanging well-filled. Handing it to me, she said, 'There, John, are one hundred and twenty dollars, which I have saved up in six pence and shillings; take them and do what you please with them.' I didn't a word to say; but that taught me a lesson. I resolved to be careful of the small outgoes after that. Peter and I was, and now, after ten years, I am worth enough to keep me and mine above want. I found that the way to make money was to be careful of the small things. A six-pence here and a shilling there. And above all, that an economical and a loving wife may make a man instead of break-

ing him. My wife put a new notion into my head, and I have never forgotten it. She would tell me what I never should have made of myself."

Foreign and Colonial.
Further by the America.

HALIFAX, 26th.
The America passed the Peria, outward bound, on the 23rd.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
The British steamer Cyclops had returned to Valentia with Mr. Field on board—that gentleman immediately repaired to London to confer with the Directors, and telegraphed from London on Saturday morning as follows:

"H. M. steamer Leopard arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, and reports that the Atlantic Cable was laid at a quarter before four o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., after having passed out successfully 335 nautical miles of it. One hundred miles were laid in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of these miles going at the rate of rather more than five miles per hour. At the time there was a heavy swell. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots an hour, and as the engineer found that the cable was running in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breakers to be applied more firmly, when the cable parted at some distance from the ship."

The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna will remain a short time, where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, which is considered will be of great value to the Telegraph Company, and then all go to Plymouth. English experience now obtained must be of great value to the Company, and a understanding that the Directors will decide whether to have more cable made and try again immediately after the equinoctial gales, or wait till another summer. The impression prevailed at Liverpool that another trial will take place in October.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer had obtained leave to bring in a Bill for continuing for two years from April next the duties on tea and sugar.

New Advertisements.

Sores to be let—R. Cook.
To Farmers—Joseph Bogart.
Notice—Ellen Brecken.
Lighting Rods—Piper & Kendall.
Lithographic Society—W. H. Brewster.
List of Esqrs.—Newmarket.
Grand Temperance Society—J. S. Hughes.
Jewelry Store—Chas. J. Fisher.

Money Received.

On the New Era, during the week ending September 3rd, 1857.
Stiles \$1.50 cts, Jas. Evans 75 cts, J. Cowieson 75 cts, A. Jakeway, Esq., \$3.

Agents for the "New Era."

ANDOVER.—Messrs. Ashton & Macmillan.
KENTVILLE.—Mr. S. Smith.
LAWTON.—Mr. J. Pearson.
BROOKVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BROOKVILLE.—Mr. John Boddy.
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. M. Raper.
KING P. O.—Mr. John Huttman.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Sep. 4, 1857.

General Summary.

Sharon Illumination takes place this evening and the festival to-morrow. There will no doubt be a great gathering. See advertisement.

A meeting of the Directors of the North York Branch Agricultural Society takes place at the Court House, Newmarket, on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

East Guilford Township Agricultural Society Fall Show takes place at the Mansion House, Sharon, on the 6th of October next. For List of Prizes, Rules and Regulations, see bills.

At a meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, held in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening last, the members appropriated \$50 towards purchasing a Library—the books selected to be entirely different from those in the Section Library.

Our advertising columns announce the fact that the new buildings recently erected by Mr. ROBERT COOK, near the Post Office, are now ready for occupancy. They are located in the business part of the Town, and present a very neat appearance.

Mr. Cooley is now manufacturing a new kind of beverage, termed "Brandy-Wine." It is indeed a pleasant drink, and we have no doubt, with many, it would be preferred before Ginger-Wine, Ginger-Pop, Crank, or any other of the common beverages. Sold at all public houses.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Charles J. Fisher, Jeweller, &c., Main Street, Newmarket. From what we have been enabled to observe of Mr. Fisher's work, we believe satisfaction will be given to all who may entrust him with orders. He also keeps on hand a fine selection of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.

The Genesee Farmer is before us, and equals in interest any previous No. It contains articles on the Practical Utility of Soil Analysis—Fair of the Royal Agricultural Society—Notes for the Month—Limo as a Manure—Turnips among Corn—Farmer's Clubs—Drainage without Tithes—Reflections on poor roads, &c., &c. Published monthly at 50 cents per annum, by Mr. Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

Last week while in Toronto, we heard numerous merchants complaining of "hard times," but not to with Messrs. KYNDER & CHARLEWORTH, who, with something like a dozen assistants, were kept busy enough waiting upon customers. The grand secret of this, appears to be—they sell nothing but what they can warrant, and at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

The Newmarket Brass Band, assisted by the Excelsior Club, gave a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music on Friday evening last, in the Union S. S. Room, and was well attended. So far as we have been able to learn, entire satisfaction was given to all. Another Concert will be held in about two weeks, when we hope half-price tickets will be issued, in order that parents may have an opportunity of taking their families.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Joseph Bogart has been thoroughly repairing his Mill, and also erecting therein another custom bolt for the accommodation of farmers. From the sample left us, for which we are indebted to these hard times, as our subscribers appear to have all most forgotten us, from the sample left us, we say, manufactured through this new bolt, we are satisfied the mill is now capable of doing most excellent work.

As this is the season which the Directors of the various Township Agricultural Societies are holding meetings preparatory to their Fall Exhibitions, we would urge upon them the importance of taking steps towards the formation of a County Society in North York. There will then be less trouble attending the management of local societies, and the Presidents being members ex-officio of the County Board would exercise a healthful influence on that body, while the Directors of Township Societies would become conversant with their transactions and poised up in every movement affecting their prosperity.

During the week we inspected a Potato field planted by Mr. J. Elvidge, having been informed they were affected by the rot. On arriving at the ground patches were selected on both high and low land, and our examination had but one result: viz.—that all potatoes were not more than two or three inches, covering were affected, while those down in the ground five, six and seven inches were perfectly sound. We have heard of other fields in the neighborhood being affected—would it not be well for those proprietors able to make examination, to see whether the same results as above will follow? If this is an universal fact, that where the crop is lightly covered they are more liable to rot, it would be well for our farmers to make an experiment another year of deep-planting and illage. Let every farmer whose crop has been affected make strict examination, so that he may be able to give an opinion at our forthcoming Show.

Potatoes are selling in Washington at 20 cents a bushel, and a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says they are hard to get rid of at that.

Holland Landing S. & Tea Party.

A most pleasant and agreeable tea-party in connection with Christ's Church, Holland Landing, Rev. Septimus F. Ramsay, Incumbent, was held on Saturday last, the 29th ult. The scholars of St. Paul's, Newmarket, and Trinity Church, Aurora, also mustered in great numbers; making the collection of Sabbath School children on the occasion swell to something like 350 or perhaps 400. Service was held in the Church at 2 o'clock p. m.; but of what nature we are unaware, not having arrived in time to witness it, after which a number of prizes were awarded. The congregation then marched in procession, headed by the Holland Landing Brass Band, to a spacious pavilion, built of evergreens in a most tasteful manner, where an excellent tea was provided. We did not learn the number of tickets sold; but from casual observation we should judge there were not less than 500 or 550 present. The tea was all that could be desired; and the kindly feelings everywhere manifested gave unmistakable evidence of general satisfaction.

Ten being over, and the Band having played a few lively airs, A. N. Gamble, Esq., was called to the chair, who briefly thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him, and the gratification he experienced in being present on so interesting an occasion.

Mr. Quigley, the Superintendent of the Holland Landing S. S. then read the annual report, from which we learned the average number of scholars in attendance from the 5th of October, 1856, to the 23rd of August, 1857, were 60. During this time the girls recited 16,557 verses, and the boys 10,280; making a total of 32,837 verses.

A hymn, was then sung by the teachers, and the Band followed; playing a favorite air.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Mr. Richardson, (Wesleyan) as the first speaker. Mr. Richardson said he was pleased to be able to meet with this agreeable and interesting assembly. Every arrangement appeared to give satisfaction; and while looking around upon the younger portion of the audience, a train of thought had been passing through his mind bearing upon the past. It appeared only like a dream since he was mingling with the children of his early age; and he could but reflect upon the advantages those before him possessed, compared to what he enjoyed. The great object of the Sabbath School was to bring children to Christ. The teacher makes it his study to be prepared to unfold the Scriptures; and according to his ability would seek instruction. Next to the Ministry he regarded Sabbath Schools in importance. Sabbath after Sabbath they were gathered together where they could listen to the revelations of Divine Truth, and learn of Christ. These children should remember that very soon they would grow up to be men and women; and should therefore study with all diligence the fundamental principles of Christianity. Those who have had experience in the teaching of children, know that they are capable of understanding the Scriptures at a very early age. The speaker then urged upon Sabbath School Teachers the importance of careful and prayerful examination of the word of God, in order that they might be prepared to declare truthfully the whole counsel of the Lord, and unfold to the young and tender mind those things which pertain to their everlasting peace. He thought the Sabbath School a grand field of operation; for the philanthropist and pious in heart; and was sorry that the Christian community, as a whole, did not take that interest in the Institution its importance is named. For the encouragement of the young boys and girls before him he would say, that some of the most celebrated men mentioned in Bible history, early sought the Lord. He would instance them Samuel of old, who was early consecrated to God. Solomon, too, whatever may be said of the after part of his life, early gave evidence of pious training. There are others mentioned in the New Testament to which he might refer, did time permit, but he would mention that of Timothy, who from early childhood knew the Scriptures. In the day in which he lived, the arts and sciences were much cultivated, especially among the Greeks. Timothy was not only instructed in these; but his guardians particularly instructed him in religion, and to his death he gave evidence of a change of heart. To those of more mature age, he would say—God had given them a vast amount of moral influence, as parents, as guardians, or as S. S. Teachers; they therefore had a heavy responsibility resting upon them, and should exert that influence for the good of those around them. The Rev. Gentleman then concluded his remarks amid applause.

Hymn—Sung by the Children—"Hosannah."

Band—Medley.

The Chairman introduced Rev. Mr. Ramsay, as the next speaker.

Mr. Ramsay said he felt it good to be here. They had spent a most agreeable and pleasant afternoon together. It was now two years since they had met on a similar occasion; and while God in his mercy had spared them to the present time and given them an opportunity to again celebrate another anniversary, during the past two years some had been removed by the hand of death. This should call forth our gratitude; and we should recollect that for all our actions we shall have to render an account. The present entertainment was really a good one—the refreshments were excellent; and good order had prevailed throughout. It was a source of great gratification to him that the Sabbath School in this place was in so prosperous a condition, and that the Superintendent and teachers were all so heartily engaged in this blessed work. We had to-day, too, about 80 scholars from the Newmarket Sabbath School; and also a few from

Aurora. The music of the Band and the singing, too, was all that could be desired; and they certainly had had a very pleasant party. On this platform, too, he was happy to meet with other denominations, who hold to the fundamental principles of our holy religion. The School here embraced children of parents belonging to other denominations of Christians; and they were glad to recollect them—not by force, but with the view of doing them good. (Hear, hear.) And when we consider the large portion of the Scriptures committed to memory by the children, it was impossible to calculate the amount of good resulting therefrom, or the invaluable blessing it may prove to themselves in after life. During the 9 years he had labored amongst them, it had been a source of much pleasure to witness the harmony and good-feeling that existed; and he thought they should labor diligently to preserve that peace and harmony, for the time to come. The afternoon being far advanced, the Rev. gentleman stated it would not be prudent for him to detain them with any lengthened address, and concluded, amid loud applause, by urging unity of action and unity of purpose.

A Hymn was then sung by the teachers and a lively air played by the Band; and which a vote of thanks was tendered, to the friends who had provided so bountifully for the occasion; and also to the speakers and the Chairman, and the assembly dispersed—all, apparently, highly pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

Local Superintendents.

By request, and in order to settle a matter connected with the duty of Local Superintendents of Common Schools, a short time since we wrote to the Chief Superintendent of Education, stating we desired his answer for publication, as to whether it was, or was not, the duty of a local superintendent, to deliver a public Lecture in each School Section, at least once a year. In what we have done, or by publishing the reply of the Chief Superintendent, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not pointing out any one in these Counties have, during the past two years neglected that duty. Here is the Chief Superintendent's reply:

"Education Office,"

"Toronto, 21st Aug., 1857."

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and in reply to remark that it often impedes the good sought to be obtained and militates against an officer's usefulness, to obtain for publication his superior's opinion as to such officer's duty and his mode of fulfilling it. Besides it has not been the rule of the Department to correspond with those not immediately charged with the administration of the School System. But believing that you desire the information from a desire of forwarding the interests of education in your locality, I have to state that it has always been held by this Department that the term 'public lecture,' must be taken in its common acceptance as a lecture, of which public notice has been given. The law, after declaring it to be the duty of each local Superintendent to deliver an annual public lecture in each Section, further requires him 'to do all in his power to persuade and animate parents, guardians, Trustees and Teachers, to improve the character and efficiency of the Common Schools, and secure the universal and sound education of the young'; and this cannot be done more efficiently or successfully than by public lectures to the parties interested."

"For further information on this subject, I would refer you to the Chief Superintendent's remarks on page 118, of the pamphlet sent herewith."

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HODGINS.

Editor New Era, Newmarket.

From the foregoing it is very evident that in the performance of his duty, a local superintendent must deliver a public Lecture in each School Section under his jurisdiction. The mere talking to the children is not sufficient; but notices must be issued, announcing a public Lecture, and page 118, referred to above, points out the subject on which that Lecture shall be delivered. It says—"another most important duty required of each local Superintendent is, to deliver in each School Section, at least once a year, a public lecture on some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education." This is plain and distinct; and he who "runs may read."

We had intended to have made a few observations on the course suggested by our County Council, in regard to Local Superintendents, at a late meeting; viz: to employ altogether a less number, and give them enough work to engage their whole time; but we are unable to do so this week. In publishing the foregoing, we have had but one object in view, and that was—the good of our District Schools. On a future occasion we shall give extensive extracts from the pamphlet sent from the Education Office, as it will give the public more fully to understand the duties of both local Superintendents and Trustees, and perhaps lead to the more efficient working of some of our District Schools.

Seed Wheat Fair.

The East Guilford Township Seed Wheat Fair was held at Holland Landing, on Saturday last; but we are sorry to state, was very poorly attended—there being only two competitors. The samples exhibited, however, were considered, by competent judges, to be of excellent quality. Unfortunately, the Fair was held about one week too soon, many farmers not having been able to thresh their grain as yet. We were sorry for this, as we regard an interchange of seed wheat of considerable importance to the farmer; and should like to see these fairs kept up with a spirit becoming an Agricultural community. At the above show Mr. John Smith took the first prize, and Mr. J. Cowieson the second—both samples being considered by the Judges well entitled to premiums. Another year we hope to see a larger attendance of farmers and more competition.

The Savannah News has later advice from Nassau and Inagua. Two thousand bushels of salt had been raked up to the 1st of August, at Turk's Island a million of bushels were on hand, and it was selling at ten cents per bushel.

A Good thing well Applied.

The scientific discoverer and the scientific inventor are distinct and different characters. It is rarely that he who discovers a great principle applies it successfully and thoroughly. Sometimes, however, this is the case. A few years ago, the first of the latter class, Professor Halloway, was among the first to broach the theory, that disease was the result of the introduction of morbid matter into the circulation. But of itself this theory, however true, was useless. It could not subserve any beneficial purpose, until the locality of the morbid matter was discovered, and provided with an antidote capable of reaching it. Professor Halloway came up to the good work doubly armed. He had not only traced the symptoms of disease to their genuine cause but had, after long research and innumerable experiments, produced two remedies which would infallibly reach it. Time, which tries all things, has tested the value of those remedies. What has been the result? During the twenty years they have been before the world, thousands of medicines, hundreds of new systems of practice have been ushered into existence, enjoyed an ephemeral popularity, and passed into oblivion. Not so Halloway's Pills and Ointment.

They stand first on the list of modern cures. Their reputation is founded on a rock—the rock of truth—and cannot be shaken. Scarcely a year ago their inventor came to our shores unheralded. It is, true, that large quantities of his medicines were consumed in the United States, and that his skill, his enterprise, his success, were often referred to by the American press, but personally he was unknown to us, and the great system of agencies with which he had covered more than half the habitable globe had not yet been extended to this country. He came hither for the purpose of affording us new facilities for the procurement of his preparations, and the consequence has been an increase of one hundred per cent, in the demand for them within a few months. It appears, from the statement of all who have taken the Pills for indigestion, that their effect in case of dyspepsia is almost beyond belief. As this complaint has with some truth been called the national disease of America, a specific that never fails to remove it is of course invaluable.

The public, on both sides of the Atlantic, had been so often victimized by medical charlatans during the last fifty years, that it received with something of distrust the first rumors of the efficacy of Halloway's remedies. But every day furnished new proofs of the fact, and at last such was the overwhelming weight of evidence in their favor, that it became more absurd to doubt than to believe. They grew in celebrity, and the demand for them increased with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of medical science; nor has their fame or that of their inventor yet attained its culminating point. It never will reach that point, for civilization pre-supposes cessation of progress; and so long as humanity is subject to pain, fever, debility, injuries and death, Halloway's Pills and Ointment must continue to maintain their proud pre-eminence.—N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette.

Townsend Recognized.

(From the Cayuga Sentinel, 29th Aug.)

"The Solicitor General West, we are credibly informed, has paid Cayuga a visit lately and is quite convinced that McHenry alias Townsend is Townsend and nobody else. He is also of opinion that no difficulty will be experienced, when the time for trial arrives, in proving his identity in a most satisfactory manner. So many conflicting statements have appeared in print relative to this sinned against or signing individual, that we are unwilling to hazard an opinion as to his innocence or guilt. He, at least, looks so like a notorious villain as to have plunged him into a difficulty from which we now suppose the law alone can extricate him."—Banner.

One would suppose from the above that the Editor of the Banner is well posted in the affairs of Cayuga, and especially the Townsend affair. All we know of the matter is, that the Solicitor General West did not pay Cayuga a visit, or if he did, he kept it a profound secret, for neither the Sheriff or Gaoler knew anything about it. Some fortnight ago, a man who said he had sailed with a man by the name of Townsend on board the Mohawk, came to see the prisoner, saying that he was sent by Mr. Smith the Solicitor General. He said that he did not know that the man with whom he sailed was Townsend the murderer, but that his name was Townsend, and that the prisoner is not the man, and resembles him only in height.

Yours truly,

M. J.

Stouffville, Aug. 31, 1857.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

August 31, 1857.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived at half past six o'clock on Sunday morning, from Liverpool, and left at 10 o'clock. The news by this arrival is unimportant. The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were to hold a special meeting in London, this day the Atlantic sailed, to consider whether the attempt should be renewed in October, or deferred till another summer. The London Star says it is estimated that the entire line the company will sustain will be about £25,000. It is fully expected that at least one-half of the sum can be recovered; all that is within 400 fathoms will be got up, but that portion in deep sea will, in all probability, never be recovered. The proceedings of Parliament were uninteresting.

The recent storms and floods had done considerable damage to the crops, &c., in various parts of England, but dry weather had prevailed during the three days previous to the Atlantic's departure, and it was reported that the effects of the rain would be much alleviated.

The London Times says a merchant recently deceased, at Liverpool, is said to have left liabilities reaching £300,000, of which £100,000 are through forged acceptances of bills of exchange. The Liverpool Post pronounces the story a hoax.

The mail steamer for India would sail on the 19th of August, and would take out £1,250,000 sterling, in silver.

The fates of Napoleon, on the 15th of August, passed off well, although the out-door arrangements were marred by wet weather.

It is believed that France will demand of England the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and it is stated that he is about to come to the United States.

The Paris correspondent mentions the departure from Paris to Marseilles of General D'Origny, and predicts that he will be found at the head of the insurgents of Delhi before November.

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Violent Storm.

THE DISASTROUS SUSPENSION BRIDGE DOWN AWAY.

Shortly after five o'clock on Friday afternoon, it became evident to the citizens of Hamilton that a storm was on its way to state city. The wind blew fresh from the south-west for a short time, and darkness overhung the city—the lightning flashed, and the thunder rolled. The wind increased in fury, and for a few minutes, played about like a hurricane—rooting up trees, and leveling signboards. Rain fell in torrents. The frail structure over the Niagara Canal, at some 240 feet above the water, was exposed to the full fury of the storm, and in an instant was hurled down the yawning banks of the deep cut, a perfect wreck. Only one person witnessed the catastrophe; he states that the fastenings from below first gave way, by which the whole platform of the bridge was rendered erratic; the middle portion was lifted up and turned topsy turvy, and over the whole strain on the towers was lateral instead of vertical. They, too, soon went by the board—one falling over on the other. The only remaining portion is one of the cables, which swings across the broad chasm—a sad remnant of a very treacherous structure. This bridge was built by the Railroad Company at the same time the canal was cut through the heights, and afforded the only communication by the common "high-way" between the north-eastern townships and the city of Hamilton. It has ever been a bone of contention between the Railroad and Canal Companies, the latter having steadily refused to accept the bridge at the hands of the former. A law suit was contemplated to settle the point in dispute, but now, we suppose, the pleadings will have to be amended. For some time, a person had been in charge, to prevent more than one team going on at once! No one was on it at the period fatal to its existence, and the only life sacrificed was that of a poor dog. It has been frequently presented by Grand Jurors, and condemned by engineers, as insufficient. Its destruction was looked upon as inevitable; and now that it has occurred, there is cause to be thankful that it did not occasion the loss of human life. Singular enough, this casualty occurred when the engineer who constructed it (Mr. Griffiths) happened to be in the city. He immediately repaired to the spot, and witnessed the wreck of his work, as did Mr. Clark on the 12th of March last, when the swing bridge broke, by which so many persons perished. Each of them were accidentally within hail on both occasions. The County Council was in session at the time, and yesterday the matter came up for discussion by that body. At present the railroad and the ferry-boat Victoria ply the only means of reaching the city from this side! All the lines of Telegraph from Hamilton, except that at Buffalo, were broken by the storm. During the storm, a small boat was capsized in the Lake, off Burlington Beach, and we regret to add that a young man named Snooks lost his life. Another person who was with him held on by the keel of the boat, and was saved when nearly exhausted. The body of the unfortunate young man has not been recovered.—Globe.

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The Boston Pilot states that Illinois, this season, will produce two hundred and eight million bushels of grain, more than ten bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States.

ELMIRA, September 1st.—Over 100 horses are entered for the fair. The grand cavalcade of all the horses on exhibition is now progressing, and is led by Eliza Tepper, Lanet, and Jack Rossier.

The New York Herald anticipates much good from the recent failures in the United States. Tottering railroads and banks will have to wind up their affairs, and afterwards the people may look out for cheap provisions, cheap meat, cheap bread, cheap sugar, in short everything cheap, at least so the Herald thinks.

The Rampton Times, of Monday, says: "After the freshest, we have enjoyed the finest weather. The wheat fields, with a few exceptions, are now ready. To-day, many farmers have commenced cutting their oats. We have heard reports of the potato disease appearing in this district, and we regret to say, that such appears to be too true."

The Provincial Exhibition.—Speaking of a recent visit to Brantford, the Editor of the Stratford Examiner states that the Exhibition Grounds are already fenced, and the required buildings are sufficiently far advanced to justify the belief that they will be finished by the middle of September. Great preparations are being made for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors. The Kerby House will afford accommodation to some hundreds over its usual capacity, and the other hotels are being enlarged in a similar way.

The "Patriotic Fund," subscribed in Great Britain and her Provinces, and by British residents and others of foreign countries, for the benefit of soldiers who suffered in the late Russian war, their wives and children,

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MAPS, MAPS!
 T Received—in assortment of Maps, em-
 bracing—Maps of Europe, Canada, East and
 United States, Europe and her Colonies,
 For Sale cheap, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE,
 Newmarket, Aug. 14, 1857. 16-25

WEAVING!
 I am enabled to prepare to do **CUSTOM**
WEAVING for Farmers on short notice, such
 as—Hosiery, Flannels, Carpets, &c. Residence
 on the Great Street, Newmarket.
JOHN LANTNER,
 Newmarket, July 27, 1857. 3m25

Dwelling House to Let!
 I Let a first-rate **BRICK DWELLING**
 in **ROUSE** near Market Town—containing nine
 rooms and a good cellar. Terms Easy. For par-
 ticulars apply to.
J. S. WILKIN,
 Market Town, June 10, 1857. 16-19

The Provincial Insurance Company.
 subscribed Capital, £106,920. Paid up Capital,
 £13,680.
 Head Office—**Toronto Street, Toronto.**
 I am Undersigned having been appointed Agent
 for the above Company, at Newmarket, is now

O. FORD, Agent,
 Newmarket, June 5, 1857.



Agricultural Implement Manu-
 factory and
 DEPOT, HARTFORD, CT.

IRON FOUNDRY,
BRADFORD, COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

THE Undersigned would respectfully announce
to the inhabitants of the surrounding Country,
that they are manufacturing for the ensuing season
100 REAPING MACHINES,
(McIntosh & Morgan's Patent,) of the very best
materials, which they will warrant to equal, if not
surpass, the most celebrated foreign make. They are
enabled to have the castings made and fitted up
under their own superintendence, they feel con-
fident they will be able to build their Reapers in a
superior manner,—and thus merit a continuance

that liberal patronage bestowed on them during
past season.
Price of Reapers, \$112 cash; \$115 part cash,
remainder in six months.
They are also manufacturing *Ketchum's MOW-
ING MACHINE*, at a reduced price.
Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters,
Horse Rakes and Improved Cultivators, kept con-
stantly on hand.
T. GOODFELLOW & Co.
Bradford, April 15, 1857. (6-11)

Desirable Property for Sale!

FOR SALE those valuable premises occupied by the subscriber, in Hogan Town. The land consists of one-quarter of an Acre, on which there is erected

A PLANK DWELLING HOUSE,
and Wheelwright's Shop; also, lumber Shed, Stages and other out-buildings. The place has every convenience suitable for a family residence, with well and cistern, and a cellar under the House. The locality is a good one for a mechanic, being surrounded by a rich farming community.

TERMS LIBERAL.
For particulars apply on the premises to
WM. WENGERL.

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues by Physicians, Pharmacians, and Patients, has shown that these powerful medicines are almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruthfulness. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac.

ANXIOUS TO give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR CONSTIPATION.—Take one or two pills, or one or two drops of the Elix. of Senna, three or four times a day, after the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a crousty habit of body. Hence it could be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR COLIC, OR SPASMS OF THE STOMACH, OR OF THE LIVER, AND ALWAYS UNCOMFORTABLE, take mild doses of one or four— to stimulate the stomach and return healthy action. They will do it, and cure the ailment, better, and sooner, than any other medicine I happen.

When it is gone, don't forget what the cause was.

FOR A POLE STOMACH, OR Morbid Inaction of the Bowels.

their inducement, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients: your duty to society forbids that you should neglect your patients. Physicians, surgeons, and all of any of the numerous diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine. However, they should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of innumerable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff. To this property they owe so much goodness for the skin, and for the remarkable cures which they are producing.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilious Affections arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity arises from indigestion, and is cured by the use of this medicine. This induces action in the bile, and the con-

tion is frequently undermined by no other cause than indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duodenum empties the bile into the stomach, causes the biliousness, and the patient is liable to be attacked with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately, costiveness and diarrhoea, prevails. Fetorulent symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and a greenish yellow stain in the skin, and the whites of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels are sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious dysentery, or bilious cholera. In the morning, after the first four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wished to suffer such

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and all Inflammatory Fevers are
 rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon
 the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital
 principle of Life, and of Life, and of Life, and of Life, and of Life,
 they should be taken in small doses, to move the bowels
 gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful.
 The Pill can be made most pleasant to take, and certainly
 one has been made more effectual to the purpose for
 which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
J. C. AYER,
 Practical and Analytical Chemist,
 LOWELL, MASS.,
 AND SOLD BY

